

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE FREEMAN

7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM GEN. BARNES' COMMAND.

Capt. Williams and five men were captured by the enemy while on an unauthorized scout Thursday last in Virginia, near dam No. 4.

There are grievous complaints by some of the regiments, including the 12th Massachusetts, at the non receipt of new tents, those now in use being unfit for winter use. A complete Government telegraph line now extends from Alexandria to Hagerstown, Md., including all the camps on the Virginia shore, the War Department and the camps of General Banks and Stoneman.

Intelligence from Harper's Ferry is, that the rebels had constructed a bridge from the mainland to Kerr's Island in the Shenandoah, and brought off a locomotive and conveyed it to Winchester. The rebel force at Martinsburgh is considerably augmented, and has grown quite important along the river line.

The rebel battery which opened on Gen. Leonard's pickets at Dam No. 5 last week, was a section of Alburis Wise's Artillery and a section of Rock Bridge Artillery from Martinsburgh. Their infantry amounted to 700 men and two Cavalry corps. The Infantry was committed so as to cut off the retreat of Leonard's forces, should they attempt to cross the river to take the battery, the temporary abandonment of which was a feat.

On Monday Col. Leonard took two guns up to Fort Frederick above dam No. 5, to give the rebels returning by railroad, a raking. About 9 o'clock a train came up, and when about 2 miles distant he opened upon it. The first shot struck the right cylinder of the engine, causing steam to escape in great volume. The train had no troops aboard, but those in charge made excellent time in escaping. At last accounts the train was still standing on the track. Jackson's forces at Martinsburgh comprise 5000 troops well armed and provided for.

FROM MISSOURI.

Several citizens of Arkansas have reached Holt during the past week, and enlisted in the Arkansas Company under Capt. Ware, late member of the Legislature from that State. These men say there was a Union society in Izard, Fulton, Independence and Searcy Counties, numbering 2500 men, which could have made an organized society in two weeks more, but it was betrayed by a recent member and broken up and scattered. Many of these Union men have been arrested and taken to Little Rock. Some have been hanged, and a large number are now in the woods trying to effect their escape from the State.

John Hogan, ex-postmaster at St. Louis, who was arrested Saturday for embezzlement in a card published Monday evening, says his arrest was caused by a disagreement between him and the auditing officer of the General Post Office, which might have been prevented by a prompt examination of his accounts.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina Standard of the 4th learns from reliable sources that a Federal regiment had taken possession of Portsmouth, N. C., and that there are ten Yankee steamers in Pamlico Sound.

Chicago, Dec. 5. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier says that Parson Brownlow was arrested for treason by the Confederate State Commissioners at Knoxville, on the 8th, and committed to jail. The Knoxville Register says the rumor of an order from the rebel War Department for Brownlow's safe conduct north had created intense excitement.

New York, Dec. 16. The Express says the excitement on Change is intense beyond description. Breadstuffs are favorably affected, and all descriptions are firm. Many lots of cotton are withdrawn from the market, and there is but a slim array of samples on sale in the Broker's Office. Saltpetre advanced from 11 to 15c per pound, and few holders would name any price. Bicarbonate is kept out of the market. Chemicals advanced. Bicarbonate of soda went up to 1c. Coffee and tea are all withdrawn from the market, or only offered at enormous prices. Sugar offered sparingly. Sterling exchange increased to 110.

Baltimore, Dec. 15. Barque Agnes has arrived here and reports speaking the English brig Mary Morton, which reported that the Sumter and Froquois had a severe engagement and that one of them, he did not know which, had put into Martinique to repair damages.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10. Our forces at the battle of Alleghany Camp numbered 1800. They charged upon the enemy and drove them back. A hot fire was kept up during the afternoon on both sides, and several brilliant charges were made by our men. During the night the enemy withdrew, burning everything they could not carry with them. Our loss is 20 killed and 30 wounded, while the rebel loss is 150 killed, including the field officer.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition from the citizens of Iowa for a change in the law which excludes Jewish chaplains in the army.

Mr. Grimes presented a petition that, in consequence of the present rebellion, slavery be absolutely and unconditionally abolished.

Mr. Sumner presented several petitions asking that the slaves of the rebels may be emancipated; also a petition from the Mayor of Boston and others asking for the repeal of the law in respect to Jewish Chaplains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Ten Eyck offered a resolution that the present war is for the Union according to the Constitution; that the object of the war is to save the former and enforce the latter; that there was no in the beginning and should be so to the last; that measures extreme, radical and disruptive in themselves, involving in a common cause the loyal and disloyal, should not be resorted to, and that in suppressing treason the Government cannot prove a traitor to the organic law of the land. Laid over.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to in-

quire into the expediency of providing a uniform manner for dealing with slaves of rebels, and those made prisoners or escaping from their master. Agreed to.

Mr. Lane of Indiana offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be requested to provide by law so that aidors and abettors of treason may be prevented from bringing suits for the collection of debts in Courts of the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the commissioners of patents inquire if any additional legislation is necessary to secure persons of African descent the right to take out patents. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilkin on of Minnesota, offered the following:

Whereas, Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, did on the first of March last, write a letter to Jefferson Davis, [a letter was here read introducing a person as having an improvement in fire-arms,] and whereas such a letter is evidence of disloyalty, therefore

Resolved, That Jesse D. Bright be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Cowan of Penn., moved to refer the subject to the Com. on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bright rose and said, perhaps it was not improper for him to say a few words as to the truth of the charges making against him through a libelous press. It had been charged that he had absented himself from the Senate from fear of such a resolution as had just been offered. It was not so. He had been confined to his room by illness. He had no objection to the resolution. He believed that in a service of seventeen years he had done nothing inconsistent with his duty as an American Senator, as a citizen, or as a gentleman. He courted an investigation into all his acts, both public and private. Mr. B. then asked to have a letter read which was an answer to the one already read. (The letter was then read.) It was to Mr. Fitch, saying that he (Mr. Bright) was opposed to abolitionists, but had always been for the preservation and integrity of the Union. Also, that he was opposed to the coercive policy of the Government. The resolution expelling Mr. Bright, was referred to the Com. on the Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull of Ill., called up the resolution asking the Secretary of State if persons had been arrested in the loyal States, and by what authority. Mr. Dixon of Ohio, opposed the resolution. He thought it best not to go into such questions in times like these, when the very safety of the Country is threatened. The time has passed by when this abominable rebellion could be crushed by mild means.

Mr. Trumbull said he was as eager as any one to crush the rebellion. He would not waste the power of the Government in arresting persons in the loyal States, but would strike with the power of 600,000 men and crush the rebellion to the earth. It seemed the very essence of despotism if men could be arrested by telegraph without power to reply or to have a trial.

Mr. Dixon said the resolution seemed to question the propriety of the acts of a Department of the Government, but he would not make such a question at the present time. He denied there had been any usurpation or despotism. There had been exercised extraordinary power from necessity. The most dangerous men now were those men who in the North were trying to convince the people that nobody ought to be disturbed at the North. If any fault had been committed it has been the fault of too much leniency.

Mr. Wilson of Mass., was sorry the Senator from Illinois had introduced such a resolution. The Senator knows that the Secretary of State made arrests by order of the President of the United States. If the Senator did not like the orders of the President why not bring in a bill to clothe the President with all proper authority. The Government by the exercise of this authority saved the Country in the dark hour of gloom when treason was abroad in Washington, and so was saved the State of Maryland. There were traitorous men all over the North who expressed sympathy with traitors. Then the President through the Secretary of State had these persons arrested, and the turning of the doors of Fort Lafayette silenced innumerable traitors in the loyal States. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand applauded and thanked the Government for this action. Why then come into the Senate and blame the Government for saving the Country; for he declared it had done more in this way to save the Country, than had the whole military force to this hour. The Government had been quite too lenient, and it was time that more vigorous and determined action was had.

Mr. Hale of N. H. advocated the resolution as eminently right and proper.

Mr. Kennedy of Md. favored it.

Mr. Kennedy of Wis. offered a resolution that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the escape of the Sumter from Port Royal, Martinique.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Colorado, asking for the establishment of a branch mint in that Territory, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Conway of Kansas, rising to a question of privilege, alluded to the dialogue between himself and Mr. Fouke on Thursday. The former had included the battle of Belmont as in the series of defeat to our arms. Mr. Fouke had ineffectually asked Mr. Harding, who had the floor, to yield to him that he might, in his own language, nail the falsehood to the counter.

Mr. Conway had explained that he obtained his information from the newspapers, and as he did not at that time hear the offensive remarks with distinctness he now desired to know whether Mr. Fouke intended to make the charge of falsehood personally applicable to him.

Mr. Fouke replied that he never heard of any newspaper paragraph to that effect excepting the Chicago Tribune, which was afterward contradicted. He then made a brief statement concerning the battle of Belmont to show that it was unkind in Mr. Conway to insist on characterizing it as a defeat. He would permit the gentleman to make the application of the language he had uttered, as he was the only judge in the matter.

Mr. Conway said Mr. Fouke had refused to avail himself of his generosity, and he submitted to the candid judgment of the House whether such conduct did not clearly manifest a deliberate purpose to bring on a personal collision with out cause, and whether such conduct was not an unbecoming member of this House, but

rather of a blackguard and a scoundrel. (Sensation.)

Mr. Richardson immediately called Mr. Conway to order. He said this was not the place to settle such difficulties.

Mr. Fouke wanted to say one word.

Mr. Stevens and others objected.

The speaker informed Mr. Fouke that no debate was in order.

Here the matter ended.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Morrill of Vt., donating land to several States for founding Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. Granter of Michigan introduced a bill for the relief of the Union soldiers now prisoner in Richmond and elsewhere in the rebel States.

A letter was read at his instance from one of the prisoners showing their destitution. The bill was referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Cradlebaugh of Nevada introduced a bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Conference.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Capt. Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, an armed public vessel of the U. S., did on the 8th of Nov. 1861, on the high seas, intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer, and forcibly remove therefrom Jas. M. Mason and John S. Slidell, disloyal citizens, leading conspirators, rebel enemies and dangerous men, who with their suite were on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurrection, claiming to be ambassadors from the seceded Confederate States, and

Whereas, the Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and moreover in a public letter has thanked Capt. Wilkes for the act, and whereas, this House did on the 1st day of the session propose to tender the thanks of Congress to Capt. Wilkes for his brave, ardent and patriotic conduct in the arrest of the traitors Mason and Slidell, and whereas further, on the same day this House did request the President to confine the said Mason and Slidell in the cells of convicted felons until certain military officers of the United States, captured and held by the so-called Confederate States should be treated as prisoners of war.

Therefore, be it Resolved as the sense of this House, that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Capt. Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demands of the British Government, and that the House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the honor, and vindicating the courage of the Government and people of the United States against a foreign power.

Mr. Vallandigham moved the previous question.

Mr. Fenton of N. Y. hoped the resolution would be referred to Com. on Foreign Affairs.

The motion to refer was agreed to—108 to 16.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE CABINET ON MASON AND SLIDELL.

New York, Dec. 17.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says, the Cabinet has been in session several hours to-day, during which our difficulty with England was discussed with great calmness and firmness. Whatever the demands from England may be our Government is resolved that Mason and Slidell shall never be given up.

The Times' dispatch says, that the rumors of a messenger arriving post-haste with dispatches for Lord Lyons are false. No ultimatum from the English Government in regard to Slidell and Mason is expected at the beginning of the diplomatic correspondence on the subject.

THE SHIP ISLAND EXPEDITION—GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

One of the guns of Cummings' Battery was lost in landing on Ship Island. The Mass. 26th and the 9th Conn., are comfortably encamped near the lighthouse, and the Salem Battery near the fortification. The Constitution left at Ship Island her splendid rifled long range guns, and also six fine life-boats. During the day the Constitution sailed a naval engagement took place between the U. S. gunboats New London and steamer De Sota, and the rebel armed vessels the Pamlico and California, which were attempting to run the gauntlet from New Orleans to Mobile. Nobody was hurt on either side.

Our naval authorities at Ship Island refused to carry Gen. Phelps' slavery proclamation over to the mainland. Lieut. Buchanan of the U. S. Navy, commanding Fort Massachusetts, gave orders that it should not be posted or read within his lines, as long as he was in command.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, Dec. 17.

The Herald's dispatch says, the Brazilian Minister gave a dinner last evening, at which quite a number of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Of course the seizure of Mason and Slidell was discussed in a non-committal way. The impression was that England would make a demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, but that a lengthy correspondence would settle the matter without a war.

ANOTHER REBEL SENATOR.

A gentleman just arrived from Missouri states that Senator Polk has gone over to the rebels and is taking counsel with them at Memphis.

FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

A prominent and influential citizen of Maryland, who has recently been in Richmond, reports that the Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is rapidly increasing. He says that if Congress shall not legislate unfavorably on the Slavery question, that a portion of Virginia is safe for Union.

SALTPETRE.

Nearly all the saltpetre in England had been quietly bought by our Government agents, but it cannot now be forwarded under the action of the British Government.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.

The special dispatch to the Gazette and Commercial, per mail from Somerset, has failed to come to hand to-day. Gen. Buell is expected to take the field in person in a few days. It is reported that our troops are crossing Green River and that Buckner is coming up the railroad to offer battle this side of Bowling Green.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY!

AT

GEO. W. WILDER'S,

Freeman Building.



Once More to the Rescue!

A. J. GEN. WASHBURN, having given me the necessary papers to recruit another Company in Northfield, for the

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

I have opened an Office in Northfield, Roxbury, and Montpelier, and would invite all

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

between the respective ages of 18 and 45, to enroll their names forthwith, in their Country's service.

Now is a good time to enlist, as Government needs more men

TO CRUSH OUT REBELLION and bring back the Nation to its original splendor and glory. Rally, then,

Once More to the Rescue!

Show by your patriotism that you are willing to lend a helping hand in making "Dixie" ground the weapons of her warfare, and become good loyal citizens. The Government will pay \$13 per month, and the State \$7.

A Bounty of One Hundred Dollars will be paid at the expiration of service. Pay and Rations to commence at the time of enlistment.

DAVID P. BARBER, Recruiting Officer. Northfield, Nov. 29, 1861. dw&mdw

EIGHTH REGIMENT!

STAND BY THE FLAG.

20 DOLLARS per month to each Volunteer! \$100 in money at the close of the War! PAY and BOARD to commence at the time of Enlistment. A company is now being recruited at Worcester County, to be attached to the famous "DUTCH BRIGADE". The company and Regiment need soon to be filled, as they are wanted on the field. Able-bodied, steady, noble men wanted.

EDWARD HALL, Recruiting Officer. Worcester, Nov. 30, 1861.

Village Hall, Montpelier.

ALLEN'S
TABLEAU COMPANY

MR. ALLEN would respectfully inform the citizens of Montpelier that his

Favorite Troupe

will have the honor of appearing at the above named Hall during the coming week, in a series of those choice and intelligent

ENTERTAINMENTS,

which were received during the last winter, for nine weeks, with such marks of

APPROBATION AND PATRONAGE

During the stay of the Troupe

MANY NEW FACES WILL APPEAR

in conjunction with the FORMER FAVORITES.

For Particulars see Small Bills.

P. S.—The Hall will be thoroughly cleaned previous to appearance of the Troupe.

Attention Artillery!

150 ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MEN wanted, or the first Battery of Light Artillery, to be attached to the celebrated Butler Regiment. \$20 per month, and a bounty of \$100 when discharged. Pay and subsistence from time of enlistment. Recruiting Office at Burnham's Hotel.

GEORGE T. HUBBARD, Recruiting Officer. 87 A. L. Paige is authorized to recruit for this Company in Montpelier and vicinity.

Montpelier Nov. 18, 1861.

C. W. STORRS,

Having leased, enlarged, and fitted up

THE OLD POST OFFICE

now offers his services to the Public as an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION DEALER

I will receive property on consignment, and sell at Private Sale or at Auction,

at the pleasure of the Consignee. Commissions reasonable.

SALES AT AUCTION SATURDAYS.

I will also attend to sales as an Auctioneer, at such places as may be desired on any day in the week, (Saturdays excepted.)

C. W. STORRS.

Montpelier, December 9, 1861. m&ldm

\$100 WORTH OF CROCKERY

AT AUCTION!

C. W. STORRS

is now opening at his Ware Room.

OLD POST OFFICE,

and will sell for whom it may concern, a large lot of

WHITE CROCKERY,

consisting of 2000 Plates—all sizes,

300 Pitchers do do, 30 Dishes, do do,

20 Tumblers, do do, 20 Platters, do do,

100 Bowls, do do, 75 Bakers, do do,

100 Sets of Cups and Saucers.

The Goods may be examined every day, and bought very low at private sale; and on

SATURDAY, THE 14TH INST.,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,

and on each succeeding Saturday till sold, I will sell for what I am offered at Auction.

Montpelier, Dec. 9, 1861. 3w

Co-partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. W. Howe and J. Sawyer, both of Northfield, under the name and style of Howe & Sawyer, is this day dissolved.

Northfield, Dec. 7, 1861. d&w E. W. HOWE.

Notice.

THE undersigned would give notice that the Marble business will be continued and conducted by himself as agent, at the old stand at Northfield.

Northfield, Dec. 7, 1861. d&w E. W. HOWE.

NOTICE.

ALL indebted to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are hereby notified that the same must be paid on or before the 1st day of February, 1862. All delinquents will find and settle their accounts with an Attorney.

Montpelier, Dec. 10, 1861. BRAMAN & TILDEN.

CANCER.

DR. R. W. HILL,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he remains at South Hardwick, in the successful treatment of Cancer.

Nov. 14, 1861.

Notice.

I do hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting the woman known as Helen C. Smith, and representing herself as my wife, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Warren, Vt. Nov. 30, 1861. d&w L. D. SMITH.

H. I. PROCTOR,

Teacher of

Piano, Organ and Harmony,

MONTPELIER, VT.

Rooms in the Freeman Building.

DR. N. G. WHITE'S
PULMONARY
ELIXIR
FOR
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma,
Whooping Cough,
And other Lung Affections.

IT IS WARRANTED

To Relieve the Croup in thirty Minutes

To Relieve a Common cold immediately.

To Relieve the Asthma at once.

To Cure Hoarseness of Singers or Speakers.

To always Loosen a Cough.

To always cause the Patient to Breathe Freely.

To always produce Rest at Night.

Read the following evidence from some of our most prominent citizens of this State.

CROUP CURED.

My child is subject to attacks of Croup, it cures it at once.

H. JENNISON, St. Albans.

I have a child that was attacked with Membranous Croup. We gave her Dr. N. G. White's Elixir, and to the surprise of all it gave her immediate relief.

ZEPHAR VINTON, East Ferrisburgh.

Highgate, Vt., Jan. 2, 1860.

My little boy had a violent attack of Croup last week. We cured him in thirty minutes by a free use of Dr. N. G. White's Elixir.

W. M. MARTIN, merchant.

COUGHS AND COLDS CURED.

This medicine that N. G. White's Pulmonary Elixir has been used in my family, in cases of severe colds, attended with sore throat, and has been found a reliable medicine in these cases.